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BY

O. PALMER,
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PUSHING ON TO PEKIN

ALLIED ARMY ADVANCES ON CHINESE CAPITAL.

International Relief Force of 20,000 Men Begins the Forward Movement Fifty Missions Reported Slain—Rumor of Japanese Repulse.

The march on Pekin began Wednesday, and the allied troops, it is declared, will not turn back until there is a government in China capable of maintaining its international obligations. It is estimated that the expedition numbers 20,000 men of all arms, with 170 guns. The column started to-day under the general command of the Russian admiral, Alexeif. By placing the Russian admiral in command the allies settled the first point of difference and secured the prompt help of

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEF. Russia in this undertaking for the immediate relief of the legations. Russia has greater interests to protect than the other powers, and has a larger army in China. Admiral Alexeif is also the ranking officer in the allied armies.

Gen. Chaffee has instructions to concentrate his forces with the other commanders, but so far as possible to keep his American force in a compact body. The general went to Tien-Tsin on Monday, and instructions were issued him there to take command of the troops already mobilized and proceed to Pekin, if the other forces were ready, without waiting for the cavalry regiment on the transport Grange. This regiment will proceed to Tien-Tsin as soon as landed and protect that place while assisting to keep open communication with the column marching on the Chinese capital.

This Government, according to Washington's advice, will give no heed to the Chinese warning that the danger of the ministers depends on the direction of the powers. This is recognized as simply a diplomatic threat that no lives of the ministers may be sacrificed if the allies march on Pekin. This Government, however, takes the position that the freedom of its ministers is not a matter for diplomatic negotiation. It will not treat with

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

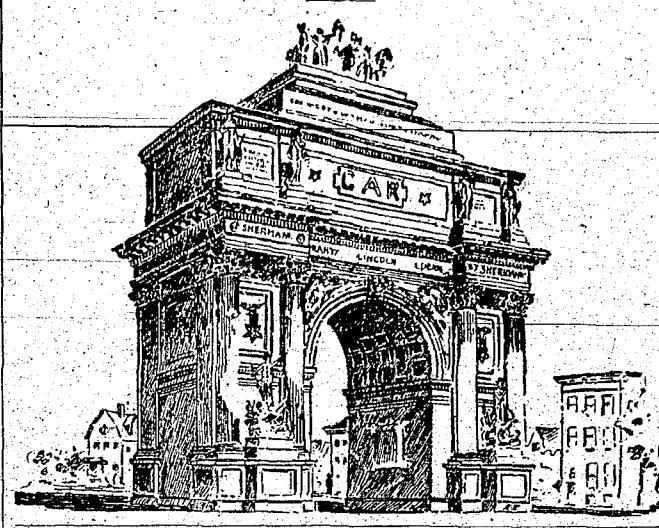
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NUMBER 25.

CHICAGO'S BIG G. A. R. MEMORIAL ARCH.



SOME VICTIMS OF RIOTS.



STORY OF PEKIN SIEGE.

Austrian, Italian, Belgian and Holland Legations Burned.

Dr. Robert Colton, Jr., the staff correspondent of the Chicago Record from Pekin, who had not been heard from since June 12, sends the following dispatch from Pekin under date of July 21:

"Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was murdered by Chinese troops, and his secretary wounded June 20, while on his way to the Tsung-lu-Yamen. The foreign residents are besieged in the British legation, and have been under a daily fire from artillery and rifles. The cowardice of the Chinese fortunately prevented them from making successful rushes. Our losses are sixty killed and seventy wounded. The Chinese losses exceed 1,000."

"There has been no word from the outside world. Food is plentiful, such as it is—rice and horse flesh. Yesterday, under a flag of truce, a message was sent by Yang-Lu asking if Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, would consent to a truce. The minister replied he was willing, provided the Chinese came no closer. The shell-firing then ceased and everything is now quiet. We hope that, having defeated the Chinese, relief is nearing us. We are all exhausted with constant standing on guard, fighting, building barricades and digging trenches both night and day."

"All the legations except the British are utterly wrecked by shot and shell. The Austrian, Italian, Belgian and Holland buildings are burned to the ground. The British legation is also much shattered. The United States marines still hold a vital position on the city wall commanding the legations. After a brilliant sortie on the night of July 5, Capt. Myers succeeded in driving back the Kansu-mounted rebels. During the night Capt. Myers was slightly wounded. We fear that treachery is possible when the defeated Chinese troops enter the city. Meanwhile we are living in intense anxiety and hoping for early relief."

WILL SAVE MANY LIVES.

Law Compelling Automatic Car Compilers Not Effective.

A national statute that will result in a great saving of human life became effective on the morning of Aug. 1. It is the law requiring that all railway cars engaged in interstate traffic shall be fitted with automatic couplers and air brakes. Hereafter no railway company that uses a car not thus fitted will be liable to a fine of \$100 for each offense.

For years the labor people have fought for this law. The number of accidents on the different lines due to the lack of the coupler and brake also affected the railway accidents in this country. They are both favorites of the Duke of Wellington, who was performed at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London. The two front pews, which had been re-

laid for the Duke of Wellington, have been married to Lieut. George Cornwallis-West, after a courtship full of trouble. She is 32 and he is 26.

Lady Randolph Churchill (see Jerome)

has been married to Lieut. George Cornwallis-West, after a courtship full of trouble. She is 32 and he is 26.

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The Avalanche

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GATES TO BE CLOSED.

CANADA BARS OUT UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Action Taken on Account of Recent influx of Dukhobors, Galicians and Roumanian Jews—Good Crops of Cotton, Spring Wheat and Apples Expected.

The Canadian Government has caused a proclamation to be issued decreeing that no pauper immigrants arriving at any Canadian port cannot be permitted to land until the captain of the vessel had put into the hands of the government immigration officials a sum sufficient to meet their temporary requirements and to pay their traveling expenses to point of destination. The cause of the government's action was the importation of 15,000 Dukhobors and Galicians into Canada last year, and a large number of whom last winter had to be supported by public grants or aided by charitable societies. The climax was reached a few weeks ago when 2,000 Roumanian Jews arrived at Quebec. Scores were permitted to be landed in a state of absolute pauperism despite the protests of press and people.

LARGE CORN CROP EXPECTED.

More Cotton and Spring Wheat than Expected—Apples Promise Big.
Bradstreet's says: Trade conditions still favor the buyer. General fall demand, though fair in view of midsummer conditions, is still below expectations and below a year ago. Bank clearings are at the lowest for two years past, and failures are slightly more numerous, though no marked tendencies are perceptible. On the other hand, gross railroad earnings hold the percentage of gain previously shown, and where prices are made low enough to satisfy buyers a heavy business is uncovered and readily booked, pointing to demand being still present and awaiting disposal. The crop situation as a whole is better, the outlook as to corn is for a 2,100,000,000-bushel crop. Spring wheat is turning out better in quality and quantity than expected; and there has been an unquestionable improvement in cotton crop conditions. The yield of apples will be the largest for many years, and fruits generally are yielding liberally and commanding good prices.

ROB TRAIN AND KILL.

Bandits Hold Up Coaches West of Hugo, Col., and Shoot One Man.
Union Pacific east-bound passenger train, No. 4, was held up by two men several miles west of Hugo, Col., ninety miles east of Denver. The passengers in the Pullman sleepers were robbed of their money and valuables. W. J. Far, an old man who was a resident of California, and had been visiting in Denver and was on his way to St. Louis, refused to surrender his valuables and fired a shot at one of the robbers, but missed. Thereupon the robbers fired one shot entering Far's mouth, just cutting out at the back of the head, killing him almost instantly. The bandits jumped out of the train and escaped.

ROBBERS SECURE \$28,000.

Mail Bag in New York City Cut Open and Valuable Papers Extracted.
The New York Journal and Advertiser says: One of three leather mail pouches in transit from the general postoffice to sub-station O, at 6th avenue and 12th street, that city, was robbed of more than \$28,000 in drafts, checks and cash. While the bags lay on the platform to await a certain train a slit eight inches long was cut in one of them and through the cut nearly all of the mail in the bag was extracted. The matter was kept secret and the postoffice inspectors set to work to find the robbers.

Contests on the Diamond.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L. W. L.

Brooklyn 53 29 Boston 40 42 Philadelphia 45 37 Cincinnati 38 40 Pittsburgh 44 40 St. Louis 36 44 Chicago 41 42 New York 31 46

Following is the standing in the American League:

W. L. W. L.

Chicago 32 36 Cleveland 43 45 Indianapolis 46 41 Kansas City 46 50 Milwaukee 49 44 Buffalo 43 50 Detroit 46 48 Minneapolis 40 54

Loss of a Mifflin.

Nearly \$1,000,000 worth of lumber was burned in Barker & Stewart's and the Keystone Lumber Company's yards at Ashland, Wis. Almost 50,000,000 feet of lumber was burned, and two of the Keystone Company's tramways and four out of five of the Barker & Stewart tramways were burned to the water's edge with all their lumber.

King of Servia Marries.

King Alexander of Servia was wedded Mme. Draga Maschin, the ceremony being performed with great pomp. In honor of the event the king granted an amnesty, together with numerous political pardons.

Fatal Blood Governor Elected.

Reliable returns of the election for Governor held in the Choctaw nation show that Judge J. W. Dukes was elected. Mr. Dukes ran on the full-blood ticket.

Fatal Quarrel Over Election.

Will Elder shot and killed James Armstrong at Elk River, Tenn., as the result of a quarrel over the election. Elder surrendered.

Forest Fire Burns Town.

A forest fire at Sop's Arvin, White Bay, N. P., has destroyed a large saw-mill, several million feet of lumber, and a settlement of 120 houses. The whole place was wiped out. A schooner took the residents to a place of safety.

Little Girl Fatally Burned.

At Dunkirk, N. Y., Bertha Baldwin, 6 years old, was fatally burned. Her clothing was deliberately set on fire by a boy companion who put a match to her dress.

Big Fire at Monroeville.

At Monroeville, Tenn., the most disastrous fire known there broke out the other afternoon and for a while threatened the entire manufacturing district. Before it was brought under control the life was lost and property worth \$100,000 destroyed.

Another Seminary for St. Paul.

The Norwegian Lutheran Seminary has accepted the offer of local friends and decided to locate at Anthony Park in St. Paul, Minn., making eleven colleges and seminaries having homes in that city. Expensive new buildings will be erected at once.

GIRLS IN THE WHEAT FIELDS.

Young Women of Kansas Burned By Sun, Hurting Eyes.

Hundreds of Kansas girls now have a bookhook full of new, crisp money as a result of three weeks' work in the harvest fields this summer. Many of them have earned enough to buy their winter clothes. There is no way to tell the exact number of girls who were employed in the wheat fields this year, but from the numerous notices of town girls going out to do harvest work, as contained in the local newspapers of the State, it is believed that no less than 500 women were thus employed. The work is easy, and the pay is \$2 per day. They can sit on a binder or mower, shock wheat or rake hay, just as the farmers may wish. The day's work is from sun to sun, and the men treat them with great respect and courtesy. But the girls will not allow the men to relieve them of their share of the work. Eighteen young women from McPherson this year went into the fields and earned enough money plowing and harvesting to take them to a trip to the Atlantic coast, at which place they are now. Other girls have earned enough to send them to school this winter, and many more have spent their money for fine clothes and jewelry. The daughters of the farmers do not work in the fields so much as do the town girls, who go out during the summer to make a little vacation money. The harvesting is now over, but many girls may be seen running plows.

BUILDERS GO AWAY.

Chicago Union Men in Demand in Other Cities.

Continued requests for structural iron workers are being received by Secretary Nichols Darrah of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union in Chicago. Twenty-five iron workers were sent to Duluth the other day on request of the Leigh Valley Coal Company to work on towers for the innumerable coal chutes being built there. Twenty more men were sent later. The towers are to be completed by Superior to work on the grain elevator being constructed there. The contractors express a decided preference for the Chicago builders, and are endeavoring to recruit all the extra men needed from the Chicago union. The building now under way at West Superior will be the largest elevator ever constructed. When completed it will have a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. The bridge men were sent recently to Jefferson, Wis., where two bridges spanning the Rock and Crawfish rivers are to be built for the Northwestern Railroad. The combined length of the bridges will be 900 feet. Twenty iron workers were sent to Pearl, Ill., upon request of the Chicago and Alton Railroad,

MINE HORROR IN MEXICO.

Probably Thirty Men Are Entombed and Burned Alive.

Fire broke out in one of the chambers of the La Pan mines at Matehuala, state of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and it spread so rapidly that many miners were entombed and perished. Eleven bodies have been brought to the surface and near twenty miners are missing. An effort was made to send down a rescuing party from the surface, but the terrific heat made it impossible. Ramon Gomez, foreman of the day shift, perished in an attempt to go down from the surface and save his comrades. The cause of the fire is not known. An official investigation has been ordered.

Sad Accident in Wichita.

Four women driving in the park at Wichita, Kan., whipped their horse while crossing a bridge. He ran away, overturned the carriage and threw the occupants to the ground. Miss Grace Gilbert died from her injuries. Mrs. Blanche Chandler Miller is not expected to recover and Miss Ella Chandler is seriously injured.

Training Ship Goes on a Cruise.

The United States training-ship Hart-
ford left Charlestown navy yard for Southampton, England. The first stop on a cruise which is expected to last a year will be Southampton. The Hartford will visit Turkey, Gibraltar, Italy and France after leaving England.

Pastor Encourages Saving.

Rev. J. F. Moreland, in charge of the Zion Methodist Episcopal church for negroes in St. Louis, is operating a personal bank to stimulate his rate to industry and thrift. His only capital is his honesty, in which his flock relies implicitly.

Ridpath, the Historian, Dies.

John Clark Ridpath, the famous historian, succumbed in a New York hospital to a complication of diseases. He resigned the vice presidency of De Pauw University to devote his entire time to writing.

Assassinated from Ambush.

Michael Byrd, prominent farmer living near Maguire City, N. C., was assassinated from ambush. He died a few hours after having been fired upon. No clue has yet been secured as to his murderers.

Put 10,000 to Death.

Cablegrams from Che-Foo announce that the Chinese imperial troops advancing to oppose the allies' relief force have completely wiped out a Christian town near Peking, killing five foreign priests and 10,000 native Christians.

Return to Tribal Customs.

Large numbers of Indians, under the leadership of one Harjo, held a meeting at Tulsa, I. T., and decided to divide the Creek Nation into its original forty-seven towns, proposing to return to their tribal customs.

Railway Power-House Burned.

The street railway power house located at Akron, Ohio, the fire originated from a bursting boiler tube. An addition containing \$600,000 worth of machinery was saved. Damages to building and machinery, \$25,000.

Fiesta in Manila a Fiasco.

The two days fiesta in Manila, organized by Senator Paterno and his political followers to commemorate the amnesty, resulted in a fiasco. The people were passive, not enthusiastic.

Plan New Submarine Cable.

The fact that the United States has granted landing rights for a new German cable may pave the way for direct cable connections between Germany and the United States.

Alms at Servian King.

A rumor has reached London from Belgrade that an attempt was made to assassinate King Alexander while he was driving through the town. It is said he was shot at, but was not injured.

Humbert's Assassin from America.

King Humbert's slayer says he left America for the purpose of assassination. Anarchistic principles led him to the crime.

Jester Is Acquitted.

Alexander Jester, on trial at New London, Mo., for the murder of Gilbert Ames twenty-six years ago, was acquitted. The jury took six ballots.

Street Cars Crash Together.

A terrible head-on collision occurred on the Dayton and Xenia, Ohio, traction line. Both electric cars were smashed

and a dozen people injured, some fatally. The railway people allege that some one tampered with the electric signals, setting them "open" for both cars. The cars met at full speed near a sharp curve, were forced up on end, left their trucks and toppled over.

ARMOUR'S BUY ROCK FIELDS.

Will Erect a Fertilizer Plant to Cost \$1,500,000 in South Carolina.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is to have a formidable rival, the Armour's of Chicago having decided to go in with the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, which owns rock fields and mines in the Southern States and manufacturers for fertilizers. The plant to be erected near the rock fields will cost \$1,500,000. For several years the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has been acquiring fertilizer factories in Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia, until it now controls every factory of consequence in the three named States. The Charleston company owns some of the most extensive and richest rock land in the State, both river and hillside, and packing-house products will be shipped in from Chicago. The

farmers will extend a welcoming hand to the new company.

LETTER WARNING MCKINLEY.

Careers Find Supposed Anarchist Correspondence Near Track.

Women earning ears of the Pennsylvania road at Pittsburg, found four "crank" letters from supposed anarchists, one was addressed to President William McKinley, another to Superintendent Robert Pitcairn, a third to Armour & Co., Chicago, and the fourth to the postmaster at Latrobe. All the letters were stamped ready for mailing, but were not sealed. President McKinley's contained slippings of the killing of King Humbert. The letter to Superintendent Pitcairn demanded \$25,000, refusal to pay which was stated, would result in trains being wrecked. Armour & Co. were warned not to ship goods over the Pennsylvania. All the letters were signed "Red Mail" and were typewritten.

LOSES FORTUNE AND ENLISTS.

Edward Dwyer, Once a Millionaire, Joins the United States Navy.

Edward Leonard Dwyer, the one-time millionaire of Torrington, Conn., enlisted at Harrisburg, Pa., in the service of the United States as a private in the marines. Dwyer was the son of one of the biggest speculators in New York. He bought wheat by the 100,000 bushels and when he sold it lost heavily. In 1880 he established Chicago trying to corner wheat with a million-bushel purchase, but again he lost. In 1885 he married the Duchess de Castellucio, an American girl who married an Italian duke and returned to this country after the duke had died and left her \$7,000,000.

TRIES to Kill Shah.

An attempt on the life of the Shah of Persia, Muzafer-ed-Din, was made in Paris, but luckily it resulted in no harm to his majesty. A man broke through a line of policemen as the Shah was leaving his apartments and tried to mount the royal carriage step. The police disarmed him before he was able to fire.

Gas Wells to Be Drilled.

The Kansas Oil and Gas Company has let the contract for ten gas wells to be drilled in the vicinity of Coffeyville, Kan. The company expects to have twenty wells drilled by Oct. 1. The plan is to bring factories from the gas fields of Indiana to Kansas. Thousands of acres have been leased in this section.

Neuro to Lose His Vote.

The Democrats and white supremacy have triumphed in North Carolina by 30,000 votes. A constitutional amendment practically disfranchising the negro has been adopted by popular vote.

Ultimatum for China.

Secretary of State John Hay has replied to Li Hung Chang regarding the abandonment of the Pekin campaign, refusing to make terms until free communication with Minister Conger is secured.

Cost of South African War.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt estimates the cost of the South African war as approximately \$80,000,000. Sir William also makes the statement that England is the worst hated nation on earth.

Roger Wolcott Accepts.

Roger Wolcott has accepted the President's tender of the post of ambassador to Italy; Vice Draper, resigned, and his commission as such has been issued.

Jester Will French Again.

Alexander Jester has gone to Norman, Okla. He has grown twenty years younger since his acquittal and will preach again.

War Declared by China.

A dispatch from Pekin states that war was declared by the Chinese government June 20.

W.H. Amend Goebel Law.

Gov. Beckman has decided to call an extra session of the Legislature to amend the Goebel election law.

Big Fire in Grass Valley, Cal.

In Grass Valley, Cal., a fire which started in a laundry burned over two business blocks, causing a loss of \$75,000.

Market Quotations.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$1.00 to \$2.50; swine, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 7c to 78c; oats, No. 2, 2c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 4c to 5c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 12c; potatoes, 20c to 35c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, \$2.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$1.00 to \$2.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 7c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 2c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 4c to 5c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 12c

THE COMING OF MISS MARY.

In all de wörld so bright;
But long come sweet Miss Mary,
Ai I know what make de light!

De garden—be des primipin'
In all he Sunday cloze;
But long come sweet Miss Mary,
Ai I know how come de rose!

De night come up de hillside—
Let down de evenin' bars;
But long comes good Miss Mary,
Ai I know what make de stars!

Baboke she des so purty,
Dweller, r'mens' teev's;
Tell sky, en star, en sunshin';
You better look yo' bes?"
—Atlanta Constitution.

SILENT SAM.

IT was a strange conglomeration of humanity that occupied the mining camp in Rocky Gulch. Prospectors and adventurers from all parts of the globe were there assembled. There was Red Mike; there was Baldy Slick, who had made and lost fortunes at the card tables; there was Coyote Pete, who had prospered in every gold field upon the face of the globe; there was Silent Sam, so called because of his disinclination to join in conversation; and Talkative Bob, who received his appellation for a dissimilar reason; there was St. Louis Joe, who dispensed liquor to the miners; and Tipsy Tim, whose sole ambition was to pass enough dust to keep himself in a chronic state of intoxication. There were others, but among them all no representative of the gentler sex until Joe Hardy—Honest Joe, they dubbed him—drifted into the camp, accompanied by his brave young wife. Some way the camp seemed different after "Mrs. Joe" came. There may have been no less gambling, but there was less brawling; there was perhaps just as much gambling, but there was less shooting; and when Joe's wife came a wave of reformation actually swept through the camp.

It became the custom to gather around Joe's cabin every Sunday, and the baby was gazed at with mingled awe and admiration. As months went



YOU ARE AS HANDY AS A MOTHER.

by Babe, as every one called her, developed cute and affectionate ways, and she was almost worshipped by those rough miners.

There came a sad day for Rocky Gulch, however. Babe was ill. She lay upon her little bed, tossing her tiny arms and moaning plaintively. The miners knocked off work and gathered in anxious groups a little distance from the cottage. St. Louis Joe closed his saloon tight, and declared not one drop would the boys get till Babe got well.

"Ain't a-goin' ter hev some galoot git full and git a-shootin' off his gun an' disturbing Babe," he said.

Half a dozen of the men remained up all night near the cottage, "to be on hand," they said; "ef Joe wanted anythin'."

The second night Silent Sam offered to sit by Babe to "spel" Joe and his wife. His services were accepted, though Joe and his wife took turns sitting up with him.

"You are as handy as a mother," remarked Mrs. Joe, after Sam had been ministering to the little sufferer.

Sam swallowed a big lump in his throat two or three times before he replied:

"I had a little feller about Babe's age when I left home two years ago."

"I should think you would want to go home to your family, Sam," said Mrs. Joe; "they must miss you sadly."

"Me, an' the old woman had some words; that's why I left," said Sam. "Guess I was mostly to blame, though," he added, "but—party hasty."

"I'd go back," said Mrs. Joe, softly.

Babe didn't improve, and the anxiety of the community deepened day by day. At last one night, shortly after midnight, Joe came to the half-dozed men who still kept their nightly vigil near his cabin. They gathered around him.

"Any change, Joe?" they eagerly inquired.

Joe struggled some minutes to reply, and then with a great sob said:

"Babe's gone," and rushed past the group into darkness.

Every inhabitant of Rocky Gulch knew of Babe's death long before morning, and the most of them were gathered at a respectful distance from the cabin when Joe stepped to the door after sunrise.

"Come in, boys, an' see her," he said, and one by one they filed past the pale figure which lay with a smile on the sweet, upturned face.

"It's a cryin' shame," said Coyote Pete, "that Babe can't be a genuine, first-class funeral, but there ain't no show for a spread in this hole."

"Ef there was time I'd go ter 'Frisco an' tote a casket in on my back," said Red Mike, "but there ain't, so we use talkin'."

"Now, don't ye fret," said Baldy Slick. "Babe's goin' ter hev a funeral, the like of which ain't been seen in New York itself," and he unfolded his plan to the boys.

Two of Baldy Slick's tables were torn apart and a rude casket was constructed of the boards. The inside was lined with a beautiful dry moss, gathered from the mountain side, the outside

coated with fresh pitch, upon which was sprinkled gold dust, contributed by the willing miners.

A grave was hollowed out in a pleasant place near Joe's cabin, and that, too, was lined with moss upon which was sprinkled some of the dust.

When the casket was taken to the house Joe and his wife broke down completely.

"It is so sweet!" said Mrs. Joe, "and it is so kind of us. We were troubled to think that Babe could not have a nice burial, and now this—this!" And she could say no more.

The services at the grave were simple. Mrs. Joe had a Bible, and Silent Sam was asked to read a chapter. He did so, and then the little form was lowered into the mossy bed prepared for it. One by one the men passed the open grave, tossing in their last offering to Babe, fresh blooming flowers gathered from the mountain side, and as they turned from the grave they each took Joe and his wife by the hand in silent sympathy.

Silent Sam was the last to clasp their hands, and as he did so he said:

"Good-by, Joe; good-by, Mrs. Joe. I'm going home to my little feller an' the woman!"—Buffalo News.

LIKE A SCENE FROM HADES.

Traveler Comes on the Vaudoux Dance in Depth of Haytian Forest.

The night grows in round us again;

As we top the next incline a scream pierces upward to us. We push on. Now you can hear the soft, sultry bark of the Vaudoux drum, and advancing from behind a curtain of black trees, in which are netted stars and fireflies, we come in sight of a great red glow set in the heart of the forest.

A group of negroes are dancing round the fires. It is the wind-up of a three-days-long Vaudoux orgie. Two days ago a black goat was sacrificed to the sacred snake, and the frenzy of the worshippers is still unexhausted. There they are, screaming, writhing and swaying, apparently blind to all outward things. You run up your house to watch. They take no heed of you, for they have no eyes in this remote and lonely spot save for their excesses. Here they are, not afraid of interference, not that interference is to be expected anywhere in the island, but here in these wild districts, cut off from civilization and the town by the slabby and unmanageable mud of the rainy season and by the pathless hills, they act with all the recklessness of savages.

In the three hundred and fifty-seven years prior to 1850 the gold production of the world averaged less than \$10,000,000 per annum; in the fifty years since 1850 the gold production of the world has averaged \$135,000,000 per annum, and in the year 1890 was \$315,000,000. In the four closing years of the nineteenth century the gold production will be greater than that of the entire first half of the century. In the single year 1899 the gold production was as great as that of the first thirty-three years of the century.

This enormous increase in the production of gold as compared with that of previous centuries began with the discovery of gold in California in 1847, followed by similar discoveries in Australia 1853; then by later discoveries in Colorado a few years later, then by the enormous discoveries in South Africa, which have proved the greatest gold-producing mines ever known, and with the past three years' great discoveries in Alaska. All these have been supplemented, and their results multiplied manifold by the development of new means of extraction.

Easily you can pick out the Mammoth. There she is, dirty white, bound round the waist with a red sash. Opposite to her dances a large, fierce-eyed, splay-footed negro. The fires, the posture-black forms, the uncouth howls—it is like a scene from Hades. You may be the bravest man in the world, but when you recollect that the probabilities are hugely in favor of these same people having sacrificed a child to their god at some date not too remote your hand goes creeping to your revolver.

When you grow tired of watching,

you turn and make a detour skirting the fat edge of the clearing, and finding the track again you pass through a deserted village, the inhabitants of which are all at the Vaudoux dance. The fires, which the negro always keeps a light, still shine, mere little glow-worms, on the bare earth.

While upon the subject of child-sacrifice, let me state that, although there can be no doubt that at certain seasons of the year, and more particularly at Easter and Christmas, such sacrifices do most certainly take place, still, regardless of what has been written upon the subject, I strenuously believe that no European, with the single exception of one, has ever actually been present on an occasion of the kind. The dead child sacrificially dismembered has frequently been seen afterward, but the actual ceremony excludes most rigorously all save the initiated.

WHERE LIGHTNING KILLS.

Five Persons in Every Million Liable to Struck Dead—Ohio's Hard Luck.

The weather-bureau has issued a statement of damage to property and loss of life through lightning in the United States during nine years.

It appears that 312 persons are annually killed by lightning in this country, taking a fat average. The worst year was 1895, when 426 Americans were destroyed in this way. In 1898 the mortality was 367. In nine years from 1889 to 1898, inclusive, five in every million of the population were killed by lightning. The danger seems to be least in large cities.

Farm hands furnished the most victims. Ohio is the greatest sufferer, the death rate by lightning in that State being twenty-four in every hundred thousand persons of the farming class.

The greatest proportion of fatal strokes is found in the Missouri Valley, on the Great Plains and in the Rocky Mountain region. In 1898, 1,860 buildings were damaged or destroyed by lightning, involving a loss of \$146,880. During the same year lightning killed live stock of a value of \$18,257.

Much damage might be avoided by grounding wires at intervals along barbed wire fences.

So far as human beings are concerned practically all the deaths occur from April to September, the highest record being in June and July.

Electric Power in the Navy.

The cautious experiment of electrically driven turrets turning machinery on the Brooklyn, of chain ammunition hoists on the Puritan, the system of blowers and exhaustors on the Wilmington, have all been grouped on the Kearsarge and Kentucky. These two battleships have more of their auxiliary machinery driven by electric power than any other warships afloat.

These battleships represent the intermediate stage between steam and electrically driven auxiliary machinery, and show results in economy in coal.

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One must have unlimited confidence

THE GOLD STANDARD.

ALL COUNTRIES ARE RAPIDLY ADOPTING IT.

Russia, Japan and India, with their population of 465,000,000 people, have fallen into line since the campaign of 1890.

The currency question was so thoroughly discussed in 1890, and the assertions of the adherents of silver as a standard money metal have been so thoroughly disproven by the events since that date, that a detailed discussion of the question seems now unnecessary. It is not improper, however, to call attention to some great facts which

account in some degree, at least, for the course of the great nations in one by one abandoning the double, fluctuating standard and adopting the single and now almost universal standard—gold.

The general movement among nations for the adoption of the single gold standard began about 1870 (except in the case of England, which took this action in 1850), and since that time all the nations of the world, excepting Mexico, China, Korea,暹羅, Persia, and some of the smaller republics of Central and South America, have adopted the single gold standard. Recent statements indicate that China is pushing for the introduction of the gold standard in her customs service. This, if accomplished, will doubtless be the initial step toward similar action with reference to the currency of that country. Consular statements recently published indicate that Siam is preparing to adopt the single gold standard. Even in the short

four years since the campaign of 1890 the gold standard has been adopted in Japan, with a population of 40,000,000; Russia, with a population of 125,000,000; India, with a population of 300,000,000, and several of the Central and South American republics.

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This enormous increase in the production of gold as compared with that of previous centuries began with the discovery of gold in California in 1847, followed by similar discoveries in Australia 1853; then by later discoveries in Colorado a few years later, then by the enormous discoveries in South Africa, which have proved the greatest gold-producing mines ever known, and with the past three years' great discoveries in Alaska. All these have been supplemented, and their results multiplied manifold by the development of new means of extraction.

Through which mines formerly abundant as worthless again became valuable. These discoveries and developments account for the fact that the gold production of the world in the last fifty years has been more than twice as great as that of the preceding three hundred and fifty years.

As a consequence, the gold in existence to-day, accepting the statistics of such eminent statisticians as Tooke, Newmarch and Millbank, and adding to these the later statements of the Director of the Mint, is more than three times as great as in 1850. During that time the population has increased 50 per cent, being according to equally eminent statisticians, 1,075,000,000. In 1850 and 1,500,000,000 at the present time. This would give twice as much gold for each person to-day as in 1850. In addition to this, however, Millbank shows that two-thirds of the gold of the world to-day is coined and used as money, while in 1850 only one-third of the gold was coined. This again doubles the amount of gold money, making, therefore, more than four times as much gold currency for each individual in the world to-day as in 1850.

Of the world's silver, according to the same authority (Millbank), 40 per cent was coined in 1850 and 53 per cent in 1890.

Gold, unlike most commodities produced, is for the most part retained

permanently—not eaten, or worn out, or destroyed—and each year's addition from the mines thus increases the world's permanent stock of the money metal, excepting the small proportion which is used in the arts, which averages, perhaps, 15 to 20 per cent of the world's product. Keeping this in mind, it will be seen that the result of the last half-century of gold production in the total amount mined is more than twice as great as that in three hundred and fifty years preceding, and its influence becomes serious, will exercise a profound influence toward a better and more rational solution of disputes between nations. The numerous arrangements for the arbitration of special questions, which the Department of State has recently been able to effect, give evidence of a growing disposition

on the part of the United States to apply the principles of peaceful adjudication to the solution of controversies wherever practicable.

Exports of Cotton.

Our exports of cotton compare as follows:

Fiscal year.	Value.
1890	\$25,908,752
1891	29,712,898
1892	25,461,231

1893	188,771,445
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1894	210,869,289
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1895	201,000,000
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1896	190,566,460
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The Avalanche

THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised Letters—E. Eugenia. Monday showed 94° in the shade. Have you seen the Daisy Hay Rake? If not, call.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Hornbeck, Sunday, Aug. 5th, a son.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus'.

John House, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

P.M. Bates has got another big safe in the office for burglars to try on.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Champion combined mower and reaper beats the world.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

The Band will give a concert in Roscommon, next Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

Attend the Ice Cream Social at the W. R. C. Hall, Saturday evening.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Michelson, at Camp No. 3, Sunday, Aug. 5th, a son.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Several houses in Grayling. Inquire of Dr. Leightton.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon the 11th, at the usual hour.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Regular meeting of Garfield Circle L. O. G. A. R., Friday the 10th, at the usual hour.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. J. C. Hanson is taking the baths at Martinsville for her rheumatic trouble.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—The house and lots known as the Merrell property, one block north of the school house.

MARRIED—Frank S. Johnson, of this township, and Nora M. Booth, of Pittsford.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Last Sunday baked the cake. The mercury crawled up to 96° in the government thermometer.

Mrs. J. O. Goudrow and the girls took in the Niagara Falls excursion, last week.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

FREE—Illuminated Bible containing 600 pictures. Address The Economy Printing Co., Onsted, Mich.

Archie House, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday. His grain is all harvested, and he reports big crops of barley and oats.

Wagons have advanced in price, but we have received another carload and CAN DIVIDE THE ADVANCE ON THAT ACCOUNT.

Fred F. Hoesl was in town, Saturday. He claims to have the best 6 acre field of corn in seven counties, standing from 8 to 10 feet high.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

C. F. Kelley, of Frederic, was in town with his accompanying smile, Monday. Charles, as usual, is interested in the political situation.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potash Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Dr. and Mrs. Josley took advantage of the cheap excursion to Niagara Falls, last week, and a side trip to his old home in Canada.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

The section men on the Mackinaw division of the M. C. R. R. struck for higher wages, last week. They demand \$1.25 per day, in place of \$1.10. The sympathy of laboring men seems to be in favor of the strikers.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the cosiest homes in Grayling in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Michelson, died Monday, from pneumonia. It is a sad blow to the young couple.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 210, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 11th, at the usual hour.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will serve ice cream and cake on the Court House lawn, Friday evening, Aug. 10th.

Our gallery at Grayling will be open from Aug. 17th to the 21st. Do not forget the date.

CLOSE & CO.

The Michigan Stove Co. has been awarded first prize at the Paris exposition, and Michigan Stoves have won in competition with the whole world.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and/or all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The Ladies of the Danish Lutheran Church will give an Ice Cream Social at the G. A. R. hall, Saturday evening, Aug. 11th. Everybody cordially invited. 10¢ pays the bill.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25¢.

Mrs. J. Knecht, an old resident of this county, who removed with her husband and some of the children to Summertown, Tenn., several years ago, died Friday morning, July 3d.

L. Brolin fell from a tramway in the lumber yard Tuesday, a distance of sixteen feet and fractured two or three ribs. Dr. Woodworth made him comfortable as possible, but he will have to take an enforced rest.

A well deserved success is that of the Wolverine Soap Co., Portland, Mich., in selling their toilet and laundry soaps through canvassing agents. They pay \$3 a day, and any one desiring the agency should write them.

To Cure a Cold in One Day take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25¢.

Read our clubbing proposition for the "Michigan Farmer," the best agricultural paper in the state, to January 1st, and for the "Detroit Journal," (semi-weekly) to November 10th, which covers the entire campaign, and then come in and subscribe.

Dr. W. H. Niles has a large number of chickens, just right for broilers, which he will sell for 14 cents per pound, live weight, and will dress them ready for the broiler without charge. Older poultry at the market price. If wanted for Sunday, orders should be left Friday noon.

On account of sickness, which renders Wm. Woodburn unable to work, he would like to dispose of some good and useful books, the titles to which are as follows: Chas. Dickens' Works, in six volumes; Ridpath's Cyclopaedia of Universal History; Johnston's Natural History of the Animal Kingdom, in 2 volumes; Footprints of four Centuries; Famous American Men and Women; their portraits and biographies; Wilkie Collins' Works, in 15 volumes, and various other books.

It Helped Win Battles.

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. Geo. D. Williams of Manchester, Mich., says: My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work. This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a godsend to weak, rundown and sickly people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50¢. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

The Michigan state war claims have passed the claim division of the war department, and are now in the hands of the reviewors. It is said that the state will be allowed between \$225,000 and \$250,000 on the amount of claims presented, amounting to almost \$350,000. The figure cannot be definitely stated until the papers have passed the reviewors, but the amount to be allowed will be over \$200,000.

That Throbbing Headache would quickly leave you, if you would use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

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Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package! Salling, Hanson & Co.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

In his report for July Game and Fish Warden Morse says that his department investigated 237 complaints and instituted prosecutions in 63 cases. The result was 54 convictions two dismissals and no acquittals, 7 cases still pending. The total amount of fine imposed was \$62.30. The value of the seizures was \$1,322.51. Reports from every county in the state show an increase in game and truffle over last year, and a marked increase in brook trout and other game fish.

Farmers Pic Nic.

The 11th Annual Pic Nic of the Crawford County Farmers Association will be held on the old grounds on Thursday, September the 6th. Everybody cordially invited.

By order of President CHAS. WALDRON, SECY.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. Geo. Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes, this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50¢ and \$1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Fournier's drug store.

NOTICE to Farmers.

Farmers who want the services of a first class threshing machine, will please inform me by postal card, to enable me to lay out my route to the best advantage of all concerned.

ARCHIE HOWSE.

NOTICE

My grist mill is closed for repair. No grinding this season.

A. B. ROXE, LUZERNE, MICH.

NOTICE of Teacher's Examination.

Teacher's Examination will be held at the Court House, Aug. 10. Applications should be promptly on hand at 8 a.m.

FLORENCE MARVIN, COM'R.

NOTICE.

Parties having young cattle can and ready market for them by a plowing to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to Claggett & Blair are requested to call and settle their account, by cash or note, at once, as we want to balance our books.

July 26 CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

J. M. Jones and family have enjoyed a visit, this week, from Dr. Eldred of Chesaning, who has been fishing on the sturgeon.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. Geo. D. Williams of Manchester, Mich., says: My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work.

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Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint.

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This space belongs

TO
WALMAR JORGENSEN,
Successor to Claggett & Blair.

We desire to welcome all the old customers of our predecessors, and hope to add many new patrons.

We will endeavor by fair treatment and the best goods in our lines to gratify the demands of the most fastidious.

JOSKEHES

—Fifth Great—

Annual Clearing Sale!

Look well to your own interest, and attend this sale. No matter what you want we can supply you at a much lower price than usual, in many cases at half price or less. There is not one item in this announcement but what is an unmatched and extraordinary bargain.

It will pay you to visit our store for the next 30 days, and share in the money-making opportunities that are here. Our stock must be reduced, and prices have been cut with a thoroughness and good will that is bound to insure rapid selling.

Below we will quote you a few prices:

5 and 6c Prints for	4c	25¢ Ladies' Fast Black Hose	15c
7 and 8c Prints for	5c	Men's All Wool Suits	4.75
6, 7 and 8c Ginghams	5c	Men's Cashmere Suits	5.00
12 and 15c French Ginghams,	8c	Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits	

THE MORMON EXPERIMENT IN MEXICO



classes. Two thousand missionaries are at work all the time in the United States and Canada and in Europe, adding to the Mormon fold. In justice to the Mormons it must be said that the converts they make are usually bettered in every respect. Thrift is a cardinal principle in the Mormon creed and it is exemplified nowhere better than in the colonies of Northern Mexico. Comfortable homes, cultivated fields and abundant crops show that the Mormons on the whole are industrious, frugal and economical. They are obliged to maintain a community of interest. They labor together and assist one another in everything that is to be done.

At present there are eight colonies of Mormons in Mexico with a combined population of nearly 5,000. They are Colonia Juarez, the capital colony; Colonia Diaz, Dublan, Oaxaca, Pacheco, Garela, Chichapa and the recently established colony of Morelos. Colonia Juarez is situated in a narrow valley, and the land is irrigated with water from the Casas Grandes River.

The Mormons are going into the Mexican republic as rapidly as farm lands can be secured for them. They are agricultural people and occupy only the valleys where irrigation is possible.

The enactment of laws in the United



think of him as an unmarried man. They find his books more interesting when they so regard him."

"What about Klpling?" I gasped. "Has his stock depreciated because of his wife and babies?"

"Oh, no!" was my reply. "It is different with Kipling. He writes more for men, and their stories are not love stories." —*Harper's Bazaar*.

Where Land Is Most Valuable.

The growth of the land values is one of the most wonderful phenomena of the age. Every inch of land between King William's statue and Trinity square, London, cost £30 10s. or at the rate of £191,000,000 per acre beyond all doubt the highest price ever paid in England for land. The Southeastern Railway Company was asked at the rate of £65,000,000 per acre for a piece of ground in Bermondsey, which had a depth of sixteen feet only. The demand was so exorbitant that even a railway company had to pause, finally declining to purchase. In the year 1880 land in Cannon street was sold for \$30 a square foot, and six years later the price of land in this identical street went up to \$75 a square foot. —*The Forum*.

Education Not Neglected.

The Mormons build schools in their communities even before they erect a church. All of the colonies have schools and an academy is maintained at Colonia Juarez. In this colony there is a great mill, a canning factory and other industries. There is a tithe store, the only one in the colony, but there is not a saloon nor a tobacco shop, nor a policeman in this or any other of the Mormon colonies.

Dublan is the largest colony. It is the most important commercially. It is four miles from the terminus of the rail road, and is situated in a broad valley. The village, which has about 1,000 inhabitants, is scattered over several square miles of territory. The Mormons of Dublan have thousands of acres of rich land, which produces abundant crops. They have beautiful orchards and gardens. They have laid

A critic points out that these figures may seem very convincing, but they

feelings which are non-existent in the nature of a horse. Quite half the horses in England sent to the Crimea never returned, most of them having died from hard work and starvation. Indeed only about 500 were killed in action. So reduced and starved have the poor beasts become on occasions of this kind that they have been known to eat one another's tails and to gnaw the wheels of the gun carriages. Napoleon took with him across the Niemen 30,000 cavalry horses, and on his return in six months he could only muster 16,000. More than half the horses which were engaged in our Egyptian war of 1882 were disabled; 600 of these were killed, and only fifty-three slain in action. In the Afghan war of 1888 it is said that 3,000 camels and half the horses engaged were lost in three months. It will thus be seen that acing fighting does not claim so many horses as starvation and overwork. Effective shoeing, sore backs, want of food and rest, and other similar causes go far toward rendering horses useless for practical warfare. One more and important cause needs careful attention, and it is the danger of injury horses run when being shipped across the sea. They are in constant motion, they continually fall, many of them to be trampled to death—and the rest become frightened, kick and batter one another about, and are rendered useless. As an instance of this, it was found that one regiment on the way to the Peninsular war was deprived of just half its horses on the voyage.

The Disease Held Him Fast.

Twelve years ago Palmer was first afflicted with rheumatism. He grew worse in spite of the various treatments which he underwent. Finally his legs and arms began to draw up and shrivel, and it was not long ere he was a helpless cripple. No thought of sending him to the hospital occurred to his family until four years ago, when he was suddenly affected by the deadening of his limbs. First his feet were affected. And then the calves and hands. There seemed every prospect of the whole body succumbing to the fearful trouble and great interest was manifested by physicians to see how long he could live. When his feet were first deadened they were affected as though frozen. They became as cold as in death and then gradually stiffened. No strength was sufficient to move them. Then, as the ankles and calves followed, recourse was taken to the various processes recited above to see if something could not stave off the trouble. Finally when the thighs were similarly stiffened, it was impossible for him to do else than breathe and absorb his food. The arms came next, starting with the finger tips. This spread much more rapidly and in less than a month the entire limbs were rendered useless. It was at this stage that the baking process began. None of the doctors really thought any effect could be produced upon Palmer. It

was a month before the slightest encouraging sign was seen. It was noticed during this time, however, that no ill effect was produced, so treatment was persevered in. After this length of time a single drop of perspiration was noticed on one thigh, so small that it was feared that it might be water dropped upon him by some means.

However, the next day more beads appeared, and from that time on a perspiration was steadily induced. There was no let up, and it was not a fortnight before the flesh became soft and pliable, although there was still no evidence of power. It was not until recently that my power was developed and then only by constant massaging.

As the arms were affected quicker than the lower limbs, so they yielded more readily to the treatment. They were in due course treated similarly. When once the disease began to be dislodged in them it was speedily conquered.

Gabriel's Trick.
"It is time," said Gabriel, "to blow my last trump."

Saying which, he put it on the ace of spades, thereby saving the trick for himself and St. Peter.

As angels, be it known, sometimes

engage in little games of whist. —*New York World*.

Hewitt—What did you wife say when she caught you kissing the cook?

Jewett—Oh, she said it was all right; that we must do all we could to keep her, and that she knew I was acting from a purely selfish standpoint. —*Bazar*.

"I need not smile," said the lady.

"I know that Richard Harding Davis' marriage has greatly interfered with the sale of his novels. His readers,

who are largely young girls, like to

retire a wrong step than pur-

chase a wrong course."

Sates Drop Off When Authors Marry.

Some one asked quite seriously, the other day if I thought that the announced engagement of Mr. Paul Lester Ford would interfere with the sale of his novels. I smiled the smile of incredulity.

"I need not smile," said the lady.

"I know that Richard Harding Davis' marriage has greatly interfered with the sale of his novels. His readers,

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BAKING HUMAN BODY

MAN WHO IS ROASTED IN A GREAT OVEN.

Subjected to Intense Heat in Hope of Curing a Grave Malady—His Limbs Were Ossified by an Attack of Rheumatism.

Once in every twenty-four hours Aaron Palmer is baked alive in the great oven of the Bellevue Hospital, in New York City. At a temperature of from 350 to 400 degrees he is allowed to roast in the oven for from half to three-quarters of an hour. Then he is removed, thoroughly massaged, and placed in the sun, where a broiling process is begun.

And all because he is afflicted with arthritis deformans. Translated that means that he has gout. Not the plain gout that many suffer, but an acute rheumatic gout, which has practically ossified his limbs, so that for over three years his legs and arms were as hard as marble, being frightfully wasted and distorted, and absolutely incapable of any movement or feeling. His condition was pathetic in the extreme and it was only a question of time when the dread paralysis would encroach further upon his body, until it affected some vital organ and thus put an end to his life.

HORSES NOT AS HARDY AS MEN.

Stages and Battles Show the Animals Susceptible to Hunger and Fatigue.

There have been many instances in which fights have been lost or won according to the number and condition of the horse engaged. When the siege of Plevna commenced the Russians were bringing all their stores and food from Sisova by the aid of 60,000 draft horses, and at the end of the siege it was found that no less than 22,000 of them had died from hard work and exhaustion. The want of rest and food tells on a horse far more than on a man, for in the case of the latter there are the stimulating influences of patriotism, the glory of victory, and other

possibly the digits, will be well again.

The cause of the trouble has been a deposit of calcium salts in the tissues covering the bones in the parts affected.

The flesh has fallen away until the man has become little better than a skeleton, except for his trunk. His weight was down to eighty pounds, and the limbs were reduced to half their usual size. Since the restoration of power he has taken on flesh rapidly in the relieved parts, and he now weighs over a hundred pounds. His normal weight since the beginning of his illness until the ossification began was about 130 pounds. Before he was taken ill he weighed 160 pounds. Palmer is a produce dealer living in New York.

COULD NOT HEAR "NO."

Tinley, Deafness of an Applicant for a Government Job.

Congressman John H. Ketcham, of Dover Plains, N. Y., is more or less hard of hearing, writes Cyrus Patterson Jones in Success. He holds his hand up to his ear while you are addressing him and manages to catch your meaning fairly well. Just how much he hears is open to question, and Secretary Gage, of the treasury, for one, has his own suspicions that "Uncle John" is not quite so deaf as he appears. It happened this way:

Mr. Ketcham had been in Congress so long that he had used up all the patronage in which he was entitled, and could not get any more places for his constituents. But one day this spring he called on Mr. Gage.

"There is a man up in my town," he explained, "who must be fixed, and I want you to fix him."

"I can't do it," replied Gage (and up went Ketcham's hand to his ear), "because there are no vacancies in my department."

"Yes, that's what he wants," said Ketcham, "a place in your department."

The Secretary looked at his visitor intently, and said in a louder tone:

"The civil service rules cover all appointments under twelve hundred and fifteen hundred dollars a year."

Mr. Ketcham removed his hand from his right ear and replied:

"That will be satisfactory. He will not expect more than twelve hundred dollars a year."

Mr. Gage was growing desperate.

"I tell you," he fairly yelled, "I can't do anything for your man. There is no use bringing him down here."

"All right," said the imperious Congressman, rising. "I'll bring him down," and out he walked leaving the Secretary in a state of collapse.

Sure enough, day or two later, the deaf man walked in with a constituent.

"Here is my friend that you promised to place in your department," he said.

"Good Lord!" said Gage (and up went the other's hand), "didn't I tell you I could do nothing, absolutely nothing?"

"They're all right," he said.

"Did you tell me not to bring your man here, because I had no place for him?"

"No; you said you would give him a place at about twelve hundred dollars a year; so I sent for him and here he is."

The Secretary was in despair. He looked the Congressman in the face—it was a blank. In sheer desperation he tapped a bell for an assistant, told the latter to take the constituent to Mr. B—, and it possible to find him a place. The Congressman shook hands all around and departed with an expression of benevolence on his countenance.

"The man got a fairly good place. The Congressman is still rather deaf. The Secretary—well, he has his own suspicions.

His Sermon Barrel.

A college professor of national reputation whose occasional sermons are a feature of the summer months in one of the Broadway churches was showing some visitors through the music room in his house last week, when one of them said:

"No; you said you would give him a place at about twelve hundred dollars a year; so I sent for him and here he is."

The Secretary was in despair. He looked the Congressman in the face—it was a blank. In sheer desperation he tapped a bell for an assistant, told the latter to take the constituent to Mr. B—, and it possible to find him a place. The Congressman shook hands all around and departed with an expression of benevolence on his countenance.

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Rabbit Warren in a Church.

One of the most tumble-down, ruinous churches in the country is that of Huddington, a tiny village in Worcestershire. It has long been neglected, and is in a miserable state. The walls are mostly out of the upright, the flooring is much decayed, and in some places quite gone, while in the south wall at the present time there is actually a rabbit-warren. It is said that many generations of rabbits have been reared in the church walls. An effort is now being made to obtain funds to put the building into a proper condition of repair. —*The Antiquary*.

He Wasn't On.

"Mr. Sixweek," said her little brother to the young man, who was waiting for her to join him on the front steps, "how does it feel to be near?"

"Near, what, Johnny?" inquired Mr. Sixweek.

"'W, 'es' near," said the angel child.

"I heard sis say yestiddy ev'nin' that she couldn't understand a man that was so near that he wouldn't blow a girl a n' cents bunch o' soda water once every summer, anyhow." —*Washington Post*.

Prosperous Mexico.

Mexico in the past nine years has doubled its revenues, doubled its exports, doubled the number of its factories and multiplied by three its banking capital and the continuance of its great prosperity is now quite as pronounced as ever during the decade.

Its "woman's refining influence" is meant that a boy is told to say "Sir" and "Please," and a book of poems is left on his bed room table.

Don't complain if you lose your temper. You are probably better off without it.

Some people have so much patience with themselves that they never succeed in anything.

Jinks—There's one good thing about spoiled children. Binks—What's that?

Jinks—One never has them in one's own house.

"I don't see what you like about this flat, Clara." "Well, Clarence, it is the only one we've looked at that fits our Navajo rug." —*Chicago Record*.

Teacher (suspiciously)—Who wrote your composition, Johnny? Johnny—My father. Teacher—What, all of it? Johnny—No'm; I helped him.—*Punch*.

Fair Painter—I hope you don't mind my sketching in your field? Farmer—Lord, no, miss! You keep the birds off the pens better'n a ordinary scarecrow.

QUICK SIGHT AND QUICK WIT.

Clever Manner in Which Railroad Manager Drilled His Employees.
Two Incidents in the railroad life of Payson Tucker, a New England railroad manager, recently deceased, are being told that will illustrate what a worker he was and his attention to the details of business.

Several years ago when he was up on the mountain division of the Maine Central Road, and looked over the grounds of one of the stations, nothing more than the usual conversation passed; and he returned to his car and went back to Portland. Nearly a year passed before he had occasion to call at the station again, and then he stepped off the car and asked pleasantly:

"Do you have all the help you want here?"

"Yes, sir; all that we need."

"Quite sure you have enough?"

"Yes, sir; there is not much to be done at so small a station."

"Well, I feared you were rushed to death and could not find time to remove that pile of old bricks I saw the last time I was here."

With that the general manager of the road stooped over the pile of bricks, and, without removing his kid gloves, continued the work until the last one was neatly piled up.

At another time a break had been committed at one of the stations on the back road, and the next day after the notice of the break had been wired to Portland, Mr. Tucker clanned to pass that way. After looking things over, Mr. Tucker asked what had been lost, and the agent quickly ran over the amount of money and tickets stolen.

"That all?" asked Mr. Tucker, when the agent had concluded.

"Yes, sir; nothing else."

"That so?" said Mr. Tucker, taking in the untidy appearance of the room and station at a glance. "I feared some one had stolen your broom. Perhaps you have not missed it; I will send you one."

Parrot Starts a Train.

A bad accident is reported from Leipzig, which is entirely attributed to the speaking and imitative powers of a parrot.

A very fine parrot inhabits a cage situated near the starting place of an electric car. From being constantly near the conductor it has learned to imitate him so well that the other day the driver, on hearing the German for the English "Right you are," set the carriage in motion, causing an old lady to fall and sustain considerable injury.

Is the owner of a parrot responsible for the said injuries?

The American Working Man.

Much comparison has been made between the endurance of the Chinese and the American workingman. Those with authority say that the average workingman of the Chinese is twice as strong as the Chinese as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to any other dyspepsia cure. The Bitters also cures constipation, indigestion and prevents malaria.

The Course of True Love.

She—"There is one serious obstacle before us."

He—"Your parents?"

She—"No; but my little brother is unfortunately opposed to our attachment—Harlem Life."

A Glomy Outlook.

First Professional North Pole Explorer—You look worried, comrade.

Second Professional North Pole Explorer—Yes; I fear that some day one of those relief expeditions is going to discover the pole.—Puck.

Bald Place for Sweethearts.

Kissing is unknown to the Australian aborigines, the Maories, Papuans, and Eskimos.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children.

It is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children, which cures whooping cough. 25 cents a bottle.

The foundation of every state is the education of its youth.—Dionysius.

Caution is a very good thing to have, but it should not be put on parade.

Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound cures the ills peculiar to women. It tones up their general health, eases down overwrought nerves, cures those awful backaches and regulates menstruation.

It does this because it acts directly on the female organism and makes it healthy, relieving and curing all inflammation and displacements.

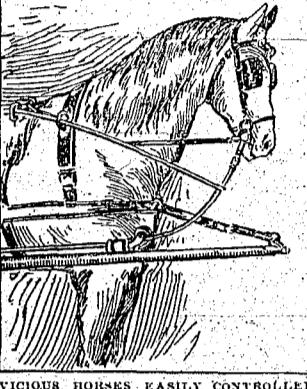
Nothing else is just as good and many things that may be suggested are dangerous. This great medicine has a constant record of cure. Thousands of women testify to it. Read their letters constantly appearing in this paper.

PATENTS secured for pell-mell inventions FREE. DRAKE & GIGEL, READER ATTORNEY, 100 Broadway, New York. Washington, D. C., Branch, No. 639 ½ Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FARMS AND FARMERS

For Controlling Horses.

The control of vicious and runaway horses is a matter that has often been the study of the inventor, as numerous devices already on the market attest; but there is always room for improvement, and the illustration shows one of the newest forms. It is the inventor's intention to have the appliance used especially for those animals which are in the habit of taking the bit between their teeth, which, as is well known, makes it almost impossible to control them with the ordinary reins. The new apparatus consists of two straps threaded through guiding devices attached to the thills of the vehicle, the forward ends of the straps connecting with the bit in the animal's mouth and the rear ends passing



VIOLENT HORSES EASILY CONTROLLED.

burned in early spring much will have been accomplished. All the rubbish accumulating along the fences and headlands should be cleaned; uncultivated prairie lands adjoining fields should be burned off early; corn stalks should be broken down and burned in the spring following a chinch bug year, as it will destroy millions of the insects that have hibernated between the leaves and the stalks. Wherever, by reason of the previous presence of the chinch bug, another visitation is probable, no palms should be spared to thoroughly clean up and destroy all the stubble, corn stalks, dead grass, fence row rubbish and the like possible, and it should be destroyed by fire. It is work, of course, but it is the work that will pay where there is any reason to anticipate the chinch bug visitation.

Honesty on the Farm.

As a rule the farmer is honest. Some are so eager to get rich that they are not very honest with themselves, and it is hardly to be expected they will be with anybody else. In discussing this topic, a writer in the Homestead rightly concludes that a farmer can be the most dishonest man in the world, if he desires to be. All the good of every thing can be put in the top of the heap if he is inclined, and there is room in so many places to be dishonest, but as a class they are not dishonest. The best man in every special line likes to make his packages good in quantity and appearance. He will and should put a few of the best in the top of the package, but all in the package should be merchantable. It is the honest farmer that prospers. The dishonest may prosper for a time, but he will lose the respect of his neighbors and friends and sometimes even that of his own household. The dishonest farmer is trusted by nobody, and everybody will soon learn of his tricky ways, and even if he should feel like doing the square thing at any time, he will be watched. Get a good name and keep it. It is worth everything to a man.—Barnum's Midland Farmer.

Cost of Milk.

It is important to know the cost of production, and if weighing mills will induce us to compute the cost let those of us who do not know begin weighing at once, says S. W. Marbil in Practical Dairyman. Mr. Carnegie, the great steel manufacturer, it is said, paid \$40,000 a year to keep records of the cost of production of his steel. It is stated that every wheelbarrow of material that went into the furnaces was weighed and recorded. It was the special work of a bookkeeper to keep those records, and every time they turned out an order for steel, whether for a bridge or for a ship, or whatever it was, it was figured out down to the very last thing. He knew the cost of every piece of steel that was turned out.

Now, if he could do it at an expense of \$40,000 on his business, the farmer, with twenty cows, says Prof. Henry, could afford to spend five days' work a year on his business, because the percentage of difference would be a great deal less on the five-day investment, which is all that is needed, than to Mr. Carnegie on his \$40,000.

Salting the Sheep.

I would like to describe an apparatus for salting cattle and other stock so they will always have salt before them and no waste, writes Joseph H. Yoder in the National Stockman. For cattle or horses I would prefer to use rock salt placed in boxes or troughs for the winter, and scattered about the pastures on the grass. In summer, rains

have little effect upon it, and this will be found both convenient and economical. For sheep, however, this plan does not work so well. The rock salt is so slow to dissolve that they are not able to get a sufficient amount of it to satisfy their wants, hence it is necessary to use the loose salt for them.

During the winter a box can be fastened up at a convenient place in the shed, and at the proper height so they can have access to it at all times of the day. In summer, if they have not a shed to run under, the box can be fastened to a gate post and have a roof placed over it so as to keep out the rain. If it is desired to use loose salt for cattle, the same arrangements can be used as have already been described for sheep. The roof over the box should be high enough to be entirely out of the way of the animals. Where loose salt is used it is necessary to be careful to keep a supply in the box all the time, as the animals are liable to eat too much if they go without for several days.

Giving Medicine to a Pig.

As it is difficult to make a pig swallow medicine we give the accompanying sketch of a pig tied in the way he should be when giving medicine; always in a liquid form, or it cannot be given.

The medicine is given through an old shoe, the toe of which is cut out

so that the medicine runs down into the mouth when it is swallowed with ease and safety.

The pig pulls back on the toe, keeping it tight, and does not struggle, and its attention being diverted from all other things it seems that he swallows his dose without knowing it.

Chinch Bugs.

One of the most destructive pests the farmers of this country have to contend with is the chinch bug, says the Iowa Homestead. It is course originally subsisted on wild plants, but it learned very early to prefer cultivated ones.

The new food supply being always at hand when the bugs lay their eggs and the young are growing naturally causes their numbers to increase, and the loose soil about the roots of cultivated plants furnished conditions more favorable to the work of the young than could be found in the uncultivated ground. These facts largely increased the facility with which the chinch bug was propagated, and it unfortunately has few natural enemies.

Its bedding flavor makes it a very desirable morsel to insectivorous birds, and the fungous disease to which it is subject require wet season for their propagation in the field, and in a wet season the chinch bug is not very dangerous.

In normal seasons, therefore, all the natural conditions are quite favorable to the chinch bug in cultivated fields, and the farmer must mainly rely upon his own efforts for protection.

One of the best remedies in the world for the chinch bug is to clean up. If infested lands be burned off and all the rubbish gathered and

burned in early spring much will have been accomplished.

All the rubbish accumulating along the fences and headlands should be cleaned; uncultivated prairie lands adjoining fields should be burned off early; corn stalks should be broken down and burned in the spring following a chinch bug year, as it will destroy millions of the insects that have hibernated between the leaves and the stalks.

Wherever, by reason of the previous presence of the chinch bug, another visitation is probable, no palms should be spared to thoroughly clean up and destroy all the stubble, corn stalks, dead grass, fence row rubbish and the like possible, and it should be destroyed by fire.

It is work, of course, but it is the work that will pay where there is any reason to anticipate the chinch bug visitation.

—*American Cultivator.*

Bees Have Keen Eyes.

Bees are said to see an enormous dis-

tance. When absent from their hive they go up in the air till they see their home, and then fly toward it in a straight line.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Seeks Missing Finance in Yain—Widow Sues Saloonkeepers for Husband's Death—Suicide of a Grand Rapids Young Lady—Horrible Accident.

Through the request of a letter received from his bride-elect, Miss Mary Walsh of St. Joseph, Samuel Bishop, living near Livingston, arrived there the other afternoon and made known his mission to County Clerk Needham, who furnished him with a marriage license. The visitor after securing the license went to the home of his intended bride and found the residence vacated. Upon making inquiries from near-by neighbors Bishop learned that the Waspel mill had vacated the house about ten days ago. Still entertaining hopes that Miss Walsh was in the city, Bishop, aided by police, searched the entire city. Fifty invited guests, including A. J. Post of Lansing, Mich., a minister who had been engaged to perform the ceremony, gathered at the bridegroom's home to await the arrival of the bridal couple from St. Joseph. Tired and disgusted the invited group returned to their respective homes.

Young Lady Bound to Die.

Mrs. Bella Lomax, aged 25 years, daughter of Joseph Lomax of Grand Rapids, cut the arteries of one or her wrists with a pair of scissars in Kalamazoo and bled so badly that she died. So determined was she to commit suicide that she turned on the gas in addition to taking a dose of poison. The dead woman was mentally deranged and had at different times been an inmate of asylums in Michigan and Minnesota. Her father, who is 92 years of age, was the founder and former president of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

Killed by Binder Knives.

A distressing accident occurred in Cambridge. John Murphy was cutting oats with a binder and got into trouble with the binder, which got him by the neck and started to strangle him. He stopped the team and began shocking the grain ahead of the horses. The team became frightened in some way, and started to run. Murphy sprang forward to seize the bits, but fell before the horses and the machine passed over him, one of the guards striking him in the head and inflicting a fatal wound. He was badly mangled, and died in a few minutes.

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FATE.

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands.
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And, all unconsciously, shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end—
That one day out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face,
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days
And die unsatisfied; and this is fate.

—Mrs. Susan Marr Spalding.

Myrtle's Farmer Lover.

By FANNY MAY.

"Mamma, you must combine your influence with mine to induce papa to allow us to spend the summer at Newport. I learned to-day that the Livingstones have engaged rooms there for the season, and that Earl, their handsome son, is expected to return from abroad and join them. You know how he admired me when we met in society last winter, and once at Newport it will be an easy matter for me to complete the conquest of his heart and win him for a husband."

"I will speak to your father again," Rosamond, dear, was Mrs. Melville's answer after listening to the above speech uttered by her handsome haughty daughter, and will tell him what an advantage it may be for you to spend the summer at Newport instead of going to our old home at Rosevale, as he so much wishes us to do."

"Rosevale," sneeringly echoed Rosamond with a disdainful toss of her golden head, and an angry flush of her turquoise blue eyes.

"Why," she more carefully continued, "the mere mention of the place makes me shudder, and if papa thinks I will permit myself to be buried out of sight of the world in that obscure and dreary country village, where it was the misfortune of myself and my sister to be born, and where we were compelled to live before he became wealthy enough to buy us our elegant city home here, he is mistaken. I have determined to go to Newport, and to Newport I will go, and if he refuses to accompany you and I there, let him go to Rosevale with Myrtle for his companion. It is better for her to accompany him, for she is far too simple and awkward yet to be introduced in fashionable society, and you know how she agrees with papa in thinking Rosevale the most charming place in the world!"

A few hours later, with her mother's aid Rosamond succeeded in gaining her father's consent to allow them to spend the summer at Newport.

At first he had utterly refused to listen to their request, but Mrs. Melville at last won the victory and overruled all his objections by declaring that Rosamond with her peerless beauty would succeed in winning the heart of handsome Earl Livingstone, whose princely fortune made him the most valued prize in the matrimonial market.

"Let them go, Myrtle, dear," said Mr. Melville, while he tenderly patted the cheek of his favorite younger daughter. "While they are wearing their lives out in the many dissipations of fashionable society, you and I will enjoy ourselves hugely in the dear old farm house you loved so well as a child, and that has always been more of a home to me than this elegant city house I bought to please your mother and your sister Rosamond."

Three weeks later found Mrs. Melville and Rosamond on their way to Newport, while Mr. Melville and Myrtle were whirled away in the direction of Rosevale, their picturesque country home nestled amid the wooded hills of New England.

The sun was just setting as father and daughter drove up to the rambling farm house with its pearl white walls thickly covered with nodding ruby red roses, and the sky was all one glowing mass of gold, against which stood out bold and clear the purple amethystine tops of the distant hills.

And as down from their heights swept the fresh mountain wind, the roses did not outrival in hue, the flush on Myrtle's cheek, or the sunlight the sparkle in her white brown eyes, as drawing deep breaths of rapture, she smilingly exclaimed: "How lovely it is here, papa. It seems like a dream of fair land."

Beautiful indeed as a dream of fair land did the days seem to pass to Myrtle after that.

For Leigh Carroll, the handsome nephew of their nearest neighbor was introduced to her, and during the bright sweet hours she spent in his companionship, while they read, sang, drove and walked together, Myrtle's girlish heart passed into his keeping; this man, who, with his graceful athletic form, face like a saxon prince, and curly manners seemed to her a very king among men.

Myrtle did not possess the stateliness and beauty of her sister Rosamond, but most people pronounced her the more charming of the two when they looked into her sweet, plump face, with its apple blossom like com-

plexion, sparkling golden brown eyes, and its frame of shining chestnut curls. To Leigh Carroll she seemed more than charming, and a very angel among women, as in her mist-like white summer draperies she stood with him at the close of a perfect summer day in the odorous garden of the picturesquely furnished farm house.

And while the stars swing out like twinkling lamps of gold in the purple tinted sky above, and the roses, heavy with blossoms, nodded softly in the faint breeze all about them, and drew the young girl tenderly to him and whispered in her ear,

"The sweet old tale, that though so old, To hearts that love, is ever new,"

and was made the happiness of men by her promise to become his bride.

"Myrtle, my peerless love, sweet angel of my life," he tenderly murmured when at last they walked back through the golden fire of the starlight toward the farm house, "are you sure you will never regret your promise to become the wife of one who is only a country farmer?"

"I am sure that I will never regret anything, Leigh," was her softly spoken answer, with downcast eyes and flushing face, "if I am only blessed with your love."

The following day Leigh sought an interview with Mr. Melville, and remained closeted with him so long that Myrtle, who was trembling with impatience to learn the result, began to fear that her lover had failed to gain her father's consent to their marriage.

But when at last the long interview was ended it needed only one look at her Leigh's happy smiling face to convince her that her father's consent was assured, while the latter to make assurance doubly sure patted her on the head while with a quiet chuckle he said:

"I hear my little pet has decided to become a farmer's wife and make near old Rosevale her future home. Her decision is indeed a wise one."

Myrtle wrote at once, and informed her mother and sister of her engagement, and Mr. Melville chuckled still more when Myrtle read him the scornfully worded answer to her letter, penned by the haughty Rosamond.

"You have disgraced us, Myrtle," wrote the proud beauty, and papa must surely be insane to encourage you in your mad folly to wed one so far beneath you. I, for one, will never consent to acknowledge an ignorant country bumpkin as my sister's husband, while mamma is equally firm in her determination to refuse to receive him as her son-in-law. Her heart is almost broken since she received the letter announcing your engagement, and she intends to leave Newport at once for Rosevale, that she may see you and persuade you to see in its true light the mad folly of which you are guilty."

Much to the surprise of Mrs. Melville and Rosamond, while they were preparing to leave Newport, they received a telegram from Mr. Melville, containing the words, "Do not come, for we will soon join you at Newport."

Although she did not write it in her hand to Myrtle, Rosamond was not at all averse now to leaving Newport.

For, although she had resigned as the leading belle of the fair city by the sea, and countless admirers had bowed before the shrine of her rare beauty, handsomely looking Earle Livingstone did not make one of their number.

"Earle will not join us for three or four weeks," was Ethel Livingstone's answer when Rosamond, with the most bitter disappointment in her heart, questioned her about her brother's absence.

"For," added Ethel, "he is paying a long promised visit to the country home of a favorite aunt, whom it was his chief delight to visit when boy."

Soon after sending the telegram Mr. Melville accompanied by Myrtle and her lover, Leigh Carroll, were on their way to Newport.

When at last they reached it they were shown at once to the elegantly furnished room where Mrs. Melville and Rosamond were anxiously awaiting their coming.

Mrs. Melville, with the proud, cold air of an offended queen, was waiting to greet them, but Rosamond stood at the open window with her eyes steadfastly fixed on the gleaming sea waves beyond, for she had determined to ignore even the existence of her sister's betrothal.

But as her father, in introducing to his wife Myrtle's intended husband, uttered the familiar name of Earle Livingstone, Rosamond quickly turned and stood like a figure carved in marble, while the shining waves beyond seemed chanting a requiem for all her bright hopes of happiness and love that died then and there a cruel death.

For standing before her, looking most radiantly happy with her sister Myrtle clinging to his arm, was Earle Livingstone, the handsome, kingly man Rosamond herself had learned to love, as well as her selfish nature was capable of loving any one, and whom she had so vainly attempted to win.

If Mrs. Melville's and Rosamond's

surprise was great, Myrtle's was still greater, as she heard her handsome farmer lover addressed as Earle Livingstone, whom she had heard of as the most wealthy and talented of men.

Then in answer to the astonished, questioning look she cast in her father's direction, Mr. Melville said:

"There can be no time better than the present for an explanation of what must seem strange to you all. This gentleman," turning to Earle, "came to Rosevale to pay a long promised visit to the home of his aunt, Mrs. Carroll, and when he learned that his nearest neighbor, namely myself, was a millionaire, with a charming daughter, he determined to be known as Leigh Carroll, his absent cousin, and see if, as common farmer, he could win a wife who would love him for love's sweet sake alone, and not for his princely fortune, as he believed so many others among the fair sex had done."

"He succeeded," added Mr. Melville, with a roguishly twinkle in his eyes, "for my little Myrtle has learned to love him as Leigh Carroll, the poor

country-farmer, and I, too, believed him to be such, and did not guess the truth until he asked my consent to make Myrtle his wife, and confessed to me that he had won her love innocently."

Soon after Myrtle became the happy bride of her king-like lover, who had won her for "love's sweet sake alone," and Rosamond was forced to conceal her heart agony and disappointment as best she might, while most bitterly did she regret that she had not decided, like her sister, to accompany her father to Rosevale.

FISHERS OF TURTLE.

The Tennessee the Greatest Fresh Water Turtle Stream in the World.

The Tennessee River is the greatest fresh-water turtle stream in the world, and the Cumberland is famous for its prolific turtle field. The Tennessee has its source in the mountains and cuts its way through a rocky country, rendering it perfectly clear at normal depth. The turtle of the clear streams, though smaller, are more valuable in the markets than the huge monsters taken from the muddy Mississippi. There are huge turtle pens along the Tennessee River, where hundreds of them are kept securely after being captured. Some turtles have been taken from the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers which the natives swear would weigh from 400 to 600 pounds. These enormous catches are rare, and the money is made by selling the smaller ones. Washington and New York furnish the best markets, and many "diamond-backed Chesapeake terrapin" of the famous eaters really came from Tennessee.

The small turtles are captured for food and the larger ones for their shells, of which many domestic articles are made. The heaviest hauls are taken in huge frame traps set in the swiftest channel of a bayou. The negro locates a turtle sitting in shallow water and wades in after him with a forked stick. They tease the turtle until he becomes mad and pokes out his head to kiss, then the forked stick goes over his head and the turtle is hauled out of the water. The large ones are killed outright and boiled in giant pots until the shell comes off. The shells are then scraped and polished.

The pearl hunters throng the rivers every summer. Thousands of them are dredging for the mussel, or fresh water clam. The shells of several varieties are gathered by the ton and shipped up the Mississippi River to the pearl button factories. There are a dozen varieties of the mussel, but only two are valuable to the factories. Some years ago an Austrian button manufacturer accidentally discovered the value of the American shells, in an Illinois town on the Mississippi. He found that, if anything, it was superior to the shells dug up from the Danube. The trade has grown until an army of collectors are strung out along the big river from New Orleans to La Cross.

Along the river are stacks in scores, in which the families engaged in the hunt find shelter. Outside are long troughs mounted on brick foundations, and the shells are boiled in these.

Pants, rackets, flatboats and skins are used in the catch. A trap made of heavy plumbers' pipe is placed across each boat. To the pipe are strung lines set at six-inch intervals, which run fore and aft. Four-pronged hooks made of old wire are fastened to the lines. The boat is pushed out from the bank for work.

The fresh water clam points his nose upstream and invariably keeps his mouth open. He lies on the river bottom waiting for something to come along, when he will greedily seize it and never let go. The trap with the dozens of hooks is tilted over the side of the punt lying upstream and the claws at once lay violent hold upon it, as many as can get a grip on a prong.

The fisherman hauls them in until his boat is filled. At the factory the shells are soaked in a fluid for some days. The shell goes through a half dozen processes before it is finished as a pearl button. The shell must be thick enough to stand the trimming to the proper size.—Chicago Record.

Disease Spread by Car Conductors.

Those who ride much in the street cars have no doubt often noticed that some conductors have a habit, when giving transfer tickets, of wetting their fingers with saliva, and then tearing the tickets and handing them more or less wet to the passengers.

The conductors also frequently hold bills between the teeth. Aside from being unesthetic, the custom is objectionable from a sanitary point of view.

It is known that one New York conductor had a tubercular ulcer of the tongue. It is, of course, conceivable that among the large number of men employed on the cars, there are some who are affected with other specific diseases, which may easily be spread among the passengers that they come in contact with.—New York World.

Story of a Bear Boy.

There are many boys in the Boer army. Four of them are sons of Reitz, the secretary of state. His father told me proudly of how the youngest, who was fifteen years old, covered a British Tommy and called upon him to hold up his hands. As his comrades had already surrendered, the Tommy threw down his gun and said to the boy: "I don't care. I'm blooming well sick of this bloody war, anyway, Ain't you?" "Oh, no," protested young Reitz simply, "for father says that when the war is over he's going to send me back to school."—Richard Harding Davis in New York Herald.

East Popularity.

An Atchison woman, who three days ago was considered the most popular woman in town, has not one friend left; instead of sympathizing with her friends, as she has heretofore, she has been telling them her troubles.

Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We now have seventy new ships of war built or building.

The bee industry employs 300,000 persons, and the revenue from it is about \$20,000,000 a year.

The kangaroos, which used to be a plague in Australia, are now getting so scarce that it pays to raise them in herds.

The wheat crop this year of one state of the union, Kansas, was worth more than all the gold product of South Africa for twelve months.

The Chinese, like the Boers, began preparing for war several years before they began it. Both acted upon a familiar and well established maxim,

The United States last year exported more meat products, leaving out sheep and mutton, than all the rest of the world combined. The amount was nearly \$200,000,000, and the great products of beef, mutton, blackwater fever and other tropical disorders. England already has at Liverpool and London establishments for the special treatment of sailors' diseases.

Women delegates appeared for the first time in both national conventions this year. Is this a case where a twentieth century event casts its shadow before?

The Journal of Commerce shows that the fire losses for the first six months of the year total \$103,298,000 in the United States and Canada. For the first six months of 1890 the total was \$63,600,750. The increase, it will be seen, is something appalling.

In San Diego County, Cal., recently there died at the great age of 133 years Augustine, chief of the Sequoya tribe of Indians. He had ruled the tribe over one hundred years, and in all that time had never been incapacitated by sickness for more than one day at a time.

A new summer charity has been introduced by Jewish women of Cincinnati, who furnish free trolley rides for convalescents among their sick poor. In many cases such a ride affords the single opportunity of the year to see open fields and wide horizons, and is said to be of incalculable medicinal value.

In railroad mileage the United States has 39,92 per cent of all the railroads of the world, or 186,245 miles out of a total of 460,539 miles. This is 17,735 miles more than all Europe, 7,251 miles more than all Europe and Africa and 4,245 miles more than all Europe and Australasia.

London promises soon to have a greater number of fine collections of art than any other city of the world. The latest addition to these palaces of art is the Wallace collection at Hertford House, which has been opened to the public.

The average yearly expense of the class graduating at Yale this year has been about \$930, a sum somewhat less than the average of the ten years preceding. One student during one year expended only \$75. One wealthy student spent \$5,670 in one year. Of the 327 members of the class sixty-nine met their expenses partially by their earnings, and fifteen per cent were wholly dependent upon their own exertions. The principal occupations pursued were assisting church sexton, acting as church organist, shoveling snow, serving as motorman, typewriting, tutoring, editing college publications, soliciting advertisements, acting as machinists, clerking in stores, managing eating clubs. The average yearly expense of the class is something over twenty-three years.

The report of the United States Life-Saving Service shows, in a wonderful way, that suffering, danger, and death are not considered by ordinary men as disadvantages to be regarded when the service to which they are called is an honorable one. For two dollars a day, men will take any risk to save life. The medals awarded show, also, that volunteers offer themselves with alacrity, when there is a real occasion. These records suggest the idea that soldiers would display courage, perseverance, and other heroic qualities with equal readiness if the object to be attained was the saving of life instead of the destroying of it. That which makes war the great rival of peace is the chance it offers to exercise the many qualities, observes the Christian Register.

Chicago is to have a parental school for the reformation of truant boys for the reformation of truant boys with some novel features. It is to be situated on a forty-acre tract in the suburbs, and is to be conducted on the cottage plan, with twenty-five boys in each cottage, under the constant supervision of a teacher. While life in the parental school is to be made reasonably pleasant for the boys, the conditions are to be such that they will be glad to go home. They are to be kept busy from the time they get up until they go to bed, with practically no time that they can call their own. They will be required to work in the garden, make beds, wash dishes, sweep floors, and do a hundred and one things. The boys will not like such a life, and if they propose to go to school and do better they will be allowed to go home, but upon parole. Monthly reports will be received concerning their conduct. If the reports are not encouraging the boys will be brought back.

The comment of the experts in the German newspapers regarding the Zeppelin airship is rather unfavorable. The general verdict is that it lacks practicability. Eye witnesses pointed out the fact that it was impossible for the airship, acting under the most favorable winds and conditions, to return to the starting point. The experts noted the fact that, even under the favorable conditions under which the experiment was effected, the airship was damaged considerably.

According to a late consular report Siberia, now has a population of 8,000,000 and can support 80,000,000 up on the basis of the present density of population in European Russia. The excess of births over deaths in Russia is 1,500,000 and this overflow is being colonized in Siberia largely at Government expense for transportation. The output of gold from Siberia is about one-tenth of the world's output, and the coal measures are enormous. The average freight rate on the Transiberian Railroad is about one-half cent per ton per mile.

One slanders the whole canine race in calling the masher a puppy. He hasn't a manly instinct. He is a coward of the first water, with such ideas of the dignity and honor of womanhood as would disgrace a brute. He has

Kittens as Food in China.

Kittens and puppies are offered for sale in the markets of China and these are fattened on clean food before they are slaughtered. Rats are not used as much as some exaggerated accounts on that subject would indicate.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

About the Size of it.